

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE
Our Charleston Letter.

of the news of the publication of the names of the appointed guardians of the toll-gate to the ballot-box on Monday last, added to the daily papers a very considerable interest, and drew to them the attention of those at all concerned in political matters. So far as the city authorities are concerned our Military Chief has evidenced no disposition to cater to the wishes of the Radicals of the community. Most of the whites on our Board are supposed to be conservative in their views and many of the representatives of our African element are regarded as very respectable. The period for the commencement of the registration has not yet been fixed, but it is supposed that about the middle of next month, the reconstructed whites and enfranchised blacks, will have the opportunity of perfecting the required preliminaries for voting. I thought it probable a month ago that a large proportion of those whites who were eligible would at least register—but I now think it doubtful if more than a very small minority will present themselves before the august elective tribunal. The improbability of the re-admission of our State, even in compliance with the prescribed regime, and the unlimited power bestowed on the registrars to reject at their option any applicant for franchise, will determine very many to adopt the Perry policy, and stand aloof from any participation in the election or its antecedents.

General Sickles having partially abrogated his anti-liquoring edict, the disciples and devotees of Bacchus have recovered their spirits, and evince their gratification, by frequent and immoderate imbibitions. Some eight or ten of the proprietors of restaurants and bar rooms constitute the favored few, who are permitted to re-open their establishments, and of course, they are doing a flourishing business. This discrimination is not much relished by the many unfortunates whose occupation—like Othello's—is gone, but this dissatisfaction will relieve itself only in private expressions of indignation. I am authorized to state, that while the powers that be, are supported by bayonets who hunt extinction or anti-discrimination Convention will be called.

An edict, affecting directly the Charleston Savings Institution, and through it many of our people, was on Saturday, despite strong and just appeals, put into execution. Certain United States Soldiers, who at the commencement of the late war, had on deposit in its Treasury a considerable sum of money, have recently demanded the payment in full of their claims. The Directors declining to make them preferred creditors, they invoked the assistance of the military, who intervened in their behalf; and an order was promulgated directing the refunding of the entire amount deposited. The supplement to the order coolly directed that in the event of a refusal, the Treasurer and Directors should be sent to Castle Pinckney. All the cash on hand and sufficient additional assets to meet the claims, were therefore paid over to the military. The Company being insolvent, this forced measure will seriously affect the interests of many widows and orphans, whose all was in the custody of the Savings Institution.

The school for freedmen established last week at the old Marine Hospital, by the Protestant Episcopal Church, is in a very flourishing condition; over eight hundred children are in attendance, and new applicants daily present themselves. The Superintendent, (white), is named—Taylor, from New York; he is assisted by eight Charleston ladies, from families of the highest respectability. This work is as patriotic in its character as it is truly christian. The colored children are to be educated, and it is infinitely better that our own people should instruct them than that our bitter enemies should sow in their minds the seeds of animosity to us, and prejudice them against our interest. Hostility between the races can be productive of nothing but evil to both white and black.

The health of our city, despite the extreme heat, is not weather under which we are now suffering, continues remarkably good. Rigid regulations for the thorough cleansing of the city,

ble precaution has been taken to keep off our Summer scourge, the Yellow Fever. We hope that the kind Providence will smile upon these efforts, and that no epidemic may be suffered to add to our insignificant affliction.

"One more unfortunate, weary of breath," attempted on last Monday evening, to end at once her troubles and her life, by taking poison. The prompt attendance of physicians fortunately prevented the consummation of the suicide. How much wiser it is, bravely to "bear the ills we have" in life, than to exchange them for "others that we know not of."

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions, which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A distinct newspaper, we consider, should be a mirror of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, and absolutely without in their tendency to divide, sow dissension, or excite party spirit.

The Dutch have taken Holland. The Radicals haven't taken Columbia. The great Union Republican Convention, consisting of 45 negroes and 15 white men, was in full blast. The notorious C. C. Bowen, having paid his way out of Castle Pinckney with six hundred dollars, is one of the "great guns" of that "glorious army of freedom." But there are still in the good old city men tried and true, who "have not bowed the knee to Baal," and the proceedings of the Radical convulsion viewed by respectable and intelligent people with intense disgust. We will give further information of their sayings and doings next week.

WISDOM AND WHIMS.

The discipline of life, it is far beyond our ken. Mysterious, meandering, yet mercurial are the plots designed by God, to circumscribe our actions and their motives. "I pray that Thou would'st keep them from the evil." You gaze on your past career and see chiefly blighted hopes or unsatisfied longings; you ask—"can God be my Father?" You look at the future, and there looms up no especial Pharos to assure you of comfort and joy; and you wonder why God's mercies seem to hover around some, while others are ever in devious shadows or submergence. The days are dark to you; you are weary.

"Weary of hoping—where hope seems untrue, As fair, but as fleeting, as morning's bright dew." Weary of sighing o'er sorrows of earth, Where love's brightest dreams will oft fade at their birth.

Let us face the facts, before you adopt such hasty conclusions: If you are a christian, or if you are trying to live according to your Saviour's commands, give to the winds thy fears, hope, and be undismayed. Life, 'tis a nursery for eternity; some few of us thrive best for encouragement, affection or praise; we are weak like Ready to Hail, and to such Our Father gives appreciative friends, a loving home-circle and an adequacy; or a superabundant support, since He sees that such appendages will not detract from our usefulness, and our dependence upon His love. Yet those to whom this treatment is safely applied are in the minority, for most of us have too great a love of the world and its pursuits, to be benefitted by such a regimen.

God sees that we cling too closely to those who are kind to us, and straightaway He permits them; (just by natural versatility,) to need us no longer, to slight us, and we are depressed.

"O Heaven! were man But constant, he were perfect; that one error Fills him with faults."

We often delight in bestowing upon our friends or dependants liberal favors, they thus become part and parcel of our interests; then if God takes from us the ability to continue these donations—if our own wants must be curtailed and our gifts be less often bestowed, we feel the reflex result, for those hitherto our dear friends, seek elsewhere more eligible intimacies. Sometimes our hearts crave praise, and our love of approbation is so great, that we become unhappy because we are not general favorites. We forget, that while noble deeds adorn the love of the Good, the Evil often feels towards them, a pang of envy.

Our wishes granted, give us not our wish:—Be the absorbing thought of wealth, of ease, of fame or pleasure, though we taste them, even to satiety, there is a morbid desire for something yet beyond our reach. Unrest will rack

live pursuing empty phantoms. Onward avails through the path of every dweller upon the earth, they are the chosen parasites of our probation state. They chasten the passions, discipline the feelings, and rouse our better traits into intense action. The powers of mind and heart are better developed, when some outward trial, call their strength, to test. Earth is not our abiding place, hence God wisely and kindly teaches us not to rely upon its illusive joys. He offers us religion, (reliance upon him,) as the philosopher's stone to change the dross of adverse circumstances, into golden grace and charms. Heaven glides before our vision, an enchanting picture; and the hope of immortality, with fullness of love and ineffable joy, lights up the lamp of life. Did I say, Hope? Delicious Hope! she wings our weariest hours, and mantled with Religion walks the earth, upright in gait, slow in her promises, but constant in her aims. She shows gladness:—The Religion that can give, Brightest blessings while we live; After death its joys shall be, Lasting as eternity.

Were Earth our germ and goal, disappointment might sadden us; but tread we ever so lightly, Time will travel. The panorama changes, and He, our architect, gives us moonlight, sunshine and showers, each in turn. Shrink not, Oh mortal, when thou weariest, turn thy thoughts towards Heaven, and know that 'tis not all of life, to live; or all of death to die.

"This world's not all a fleeting show For man's illusion given;" For he who measures out life's span, In love to God and love to man, On earth has tasted Heaven."

FAIR VIEW.

The Last Presidential Message.

The Veto of the second Supplementary Act, after repeating the objections previously urged against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction programme of Congress, concludes with the following remarks:

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution and the oath provided in it devolves upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away.

The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the general of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional powers may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter or the constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the general of the army.

If there were no other objection than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States, whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the power given for its execution.

I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers.

If this executive trust, vested by the constitution in the President is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers. Over nearly one third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme.

Each one of these five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercise at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though not chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the constitution, repeal these laws, they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overruled by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their

dence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity. I am still hopeful of the future, and that the rule of the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1867.

Washington News.

JULY 19.—In the House the reading of the veto message having been concluded, the Speaker stated that the objections of the President would be entered at length on the journal in compliance with the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) rose and said that he was disposed to have the vote on the question at once.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Stevens to yield the floor to him. Mr. Stevens complied, and Mr. Boutwell addressed the House, closing as follows:

"Our duty as we represent history and ancestry—our duty as we contemplate the demands, which posterity will make us, in my judgment, is, here, to investigate fairly, fully, faithfully, and without delay, the charges that are made against the Executive of the country, and if founded, to arraign him deliberately, but promptly, prosecute the trial according to the forms of proceedings, and if but one day his constitutional term be shortened by the judgment of the Senate, liberty will be preserved, and the country through coming ages, and mankind through centuries, will bless that people and the representatives of that people who had the courage, as they merged from a great war, to demand justice, to preserve the Constitution, to protect liberty, and to transmit popular rights to other nations."

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) would like the chance to meet the impeachers before the people. He should like to meet them face to face, right in the enemy's camp. He asserted that they did not mean to impeach the President; they did not dare to do it. What had the President done that he should be impeached? Had he not been honest, faithful, diligent and correct in every particular? Let them, then, if they dare, attempt to impeach the President.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.)—I admit that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) uttered one truth in his remarks, and that was, that we dare not do our duty here in that respect. With shame and confusion of face, I, for one, bow to the truth of that remark. And the question is: How soon will we be ready to do our duty?

The President declares that no particle of the land in the Southern States has become the property of the United States by conquest. I cannot for an instant, allow that statement to go unchallenged. Every foot of land that was occupied by the enemy of the United States, and was by the valor of its soldiers, repossessed by the United States, became thereupon the property of the United States. To say that a title by conquest pertains only to personal property and moveable things, is to ignore the entire law of nations; for while it has not been usual in conquering nations to appropriate the proprietary title of the land from motives of public policy, yet I think I may challenge the entire body of writers of the rights of war, and ask if there can be found any one line in denial of the right to appropriate land thus acquired. I shall, therefore, ask the consideration of the House to the fact whether or not the right by conquest is not a perfect one, to be exercised in our judgment as may seem best, either in mercy, in clemency, in justice, or in right—precisely as we please—and not otherwise. Having thus brought before the House these misstatements of facts and wrong conclusions of law, I, for one, am ready to vote that this shall become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President, and then see whether he will execute it, or whether the House of Representatives will bring him, for his former violations of the Constitution, before the Senate for trial, according to the mode, and the only mode, pointed out by the Constitution to relieve the country from the oppressions of a bad ruler.

Mr. Boyer (Dem., Pa.) took the floor for five minutes.

Mr. Williams (Rep., Pa.) said he sympathized very deeply with the eloquent utterances of his friend from Massachusetts (Boutwell). There was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he thought that time had come. For the first time in the history of the country the Chief Executive Magistrate of the country strode into the halls of Congress, into the Constitutional Chamber of the nation, and flung his mace in the way of defiance at the feet of Congress. When was this controversy to end?

It had been widely disseminated through the country that the charges against the Executive Magistrate were merely frivolous. That opinion had found utterance on both sides of the House, but those who hold the contrary opinion were prepared to show, whenever they were allowed to prove it to the House and the nation, that there was a case against the President. It was not for him to say what it was, he could not do so without a violation of confidence as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck (Rep., Ohio) accepted five minutes' time, and said it would suffice for what he had to say. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered some time ago to a mob in this city, had said that he regarded Congress,

He (Schenck) had sometimes been inclined to think that Congress had wasted its time tinkering.

"Not a doubt of it," interposed Mr. Ross (Dem., Ill.).

Mr. Schenck proceeded without heeding the remark. Congress had passed one law after another in its effort to carry out a system of restoration of the rebel States, and those laws had been rendered nugatory, had been, in effect stricken down and made inoperative by the hostility to them, to Congress, and to the policy of Congress on the part of the Executive. The President stood now as an obstacle in the pathway.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) said: I agree precisely with the eloquent speech of my amiable colleague across the way (Randall) that we cannot impeach the President of the United States. But I say to our friends on this side who are urging that measure that they are arguing it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that, and without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unseen agencies at work—there are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment of the President. I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the House and the composition of the Senate, and I am quite certain that there are enough of persons in the House first to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment; and secondly, that there are enough persons in the Senate if articles of impeachment were voted, to prevent the conviction of the President. So that I repeat any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile. It is impossible to pierce the panoply which surrounds the White House. The President starts by asserting in his message what, if true, would support all the rest of his argument. He says the Constitution of the United States is theoretically operative in the conquered provinces of the South. If that was true, then all we have done here is rank usurpation. I deny that the Constitution is, either theoretically or actually in operation in any of these States. I am sorry to say that not all our statesmen, profound as they are, and that not all of our judges, learned as they are, not even the highest among them, seem to have looked sufficiently to the bottom of the law of nations to understand the true condition of a conquered people. And yet a slight examination of one page of Frothing, of half a page or half a lecture of Rutherford, one page of Vattel, and even less than that, of the last, and best, and tersest of publicists—Sergeant Williams—will convince every man that the true position of the late Confederate States is that of a conquered territory of the United States. That being admitted, all the rest of reconstruction is as easy as any of the problems of Euclid. Many of our people have relied on Blackstone and Wheaton and other ancient and modern publicists, and have become familiar with them, while the occupant of the White House was engaged in a very laudable business, but one not much calculated to instruct and adorn that end of the human frame. Therefore, sir, I make allowance and indulgence on the errors of that honorable gentleman. I now move the previous question.

Messrs. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) and Pruyn (Dem., N. Y.) appealed to Mr. Stevens to allow each of them some time to address the House.

Mr. Stevens consented, to do so, and yielded first to Mr. Pruyn, who said: I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to these first principles which he at the foundation of the national law to which he has referred, and that the authors he has named are authorities which cannot be disregarded here, but whose opinions and views are conclusive on the question before the House. The difficulty is in applying that law to the case before it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in the Thirtieth Congress announced what I considered to be, and what the country considered to be, a startling proposition; that by reason of the proclamation of blockade so-called, the war had become a war between nations, and henceforth it was a struggle between two great parties, and that the conquering party had a right to do with the conquered what it pleased. That was in the face of the solemn proclamation of both Houses of Congress, passed unanimously after the struggle had reached its height, after the first battle of Bull Run, that it was not a war between nations, but it was a war to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, acknowledging all the rights of the States, and declaring that as soon as the struggle terminated, terminate how it might, these States were to be restored to their relations to the Union. The facts of the case heretofore do not bear out the inference which the gentleman from Pennsylvania endeavors to give, the very sound law to which he has referred, but, on the contrary, places us in a position in which we have said to the world that those principles of law do not apply, and did not apply to the struggle in which the North was engaged with the South. As to the gentlemen from Massachusetts who first spoke (Mr. Boutwell), we all know that this subject of impeachment has become so thoroughly imbedded in his mind, that on no occasion does he fail to present it to the House. We are, here called upon to discharge a solemn duty under the Constitution, and declare whether, notwithstanding the reasons which the President has assigned against the passage of the bill, it shall become a law. Instead of discussing that question, the gentleman from Massachusetts has hounded us with the reason why the President should be impeached. Some of them, I believe, he attempted to draw from the language of the message. But how does that message close? What does the President tell you after he has declared that this act is an outrage

great principles of English liberty? What does he tell you? Where does he appeal? He says he appeals to the ballot-box. Is the gentleman from Massachusetts afraid of that? He will be, as it will soon tell a story that will be utterly at variance with the views he entertained. [Detained laughter on the Republican side of the House.] Part of the speech of the gentleman would be very well in a political electioneering room, and part of it would have been very well in the year of the French revolution, but it does not fit the temper of our times. If there be anything of constitutional liberty left, that a gentleman occupying the position he does, and under such circumstances, promulgates and urges such views—

The fall of the Speaker's hammer here indicated the close of the five minutes allowed to Mr. Pruyn.

Mr. Wilson (Of Ohio) said: I did not intend to occupy one moment of the time of the House on this question, until it seemed to be rendered necessary by the irregular course which has been pursued by two of my colleagues of the Judiciary Committee (Butler and Williams), and some of the words which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens). When the House of Representatives charged the Judiciary Committee with the investigation of this case, I did not understand that a majority of the House sent the case to the Committee for that Committee to act upon it wholly as partisans. I understood that so far as it imposed an obligation upon me, it was to fearlessly and faithfully investigate that case, not as a member of the law committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; and, let me say, that I have pushed the investigation in that light, and I affirm here to you that no amount of political pressure shall turn me aside from the conscientious discharge of my duty. I find the case controlled by the laws and the facts. [Applause on the Democratic side of the House.] I have no sympathy with the course or political conduct of the President of the United States; but, sir, he is entitled to have the charges made against him investigated according to law, and to have the case returned to the House, as the facts, and the law will warrant. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) has said there are secret influences at work. It is easy for any man to cast suspicion upon all other men, when it is necessary to carry by force of party organization anything which he may desire to prove successful. I do not know to what influences the gentleman refers, not only controlling, as he says, the action of the members of the House, which will prevent articles of impeachment being presented to the Senate, but controlling all members of the Senate who are to sit as a high court of impeachment under the solemnity of their oath. Sir, is every man to be run down because he cannot look upon questions just as some other men view them? Is every man to be bounded down in this country because he will not surrender the right of private judgment. Have we come to that? Here the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated the termination of the gentleman's five minutes.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the passage of the bill by Yeas and Nays.

The vote resulted in—Yeas, 100; Nays, 22.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill had again passed the House, and, with the objections of the President, would be transmitted to the Senate for its like consideration.

JULY 19.—In the Senate the veto message was read, and the Second Supplementary Bill was passed over the Veto by a vote of 30 to 8. The Chair announced that the Bill having been passed over the veto by a vote of two-thirds of each House, was a law.

JULY 20.—In the Senate there was an irregular discussion regarding adjournment, in which the President was denounced as contumacious, and Mr. Chandler said there was a sort of hybrid concern in the Senate called conservative Republicanism.

Mr. Fessenden took further remarks of Mr. Chandler as personal, and said he had but one thing to say: The Senator from Michigan says what is not true.

Mr. Chandler hurled back Mr. Fessenden's contempt with scorn, when the amiable controversy was interrupted by a motion to go into executive session.

The Senate adopted the report of the Committee of Conference, and adjourned to the 21st of November.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers on the question whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have Republican Constitutions.

The preamble and resolution ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Lafayette C. Baker before the bar of the House, for contempt in refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee, was passed.

A resolution ordering the Judiciary Committee to report the evidence taken in the impeachment case, was passed by a vote of 57 to 43.

This result was applauded by the impeachers.

The Conference Committee reported on adjournment from 4 o'clock to the 21st of November, which was agreed to—yeas 61, nays 46.

The excitement in the House today was very great; the impeachers taking advantage of a thin House, carried their point of ordering the evidence to be reported and printed. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who has strongly opposed the movement, trifled over the matter until the Speaker's